

The Hillsborough Recorder.

J. D. CAMERON, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TRUTH FEARS NO FOE, AND SHUNS NO SCRUTINY.

TERMS—\$1 50 A YEAR, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

New Series—Vol. 4 No. 47—

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C., OCTOBER 18, 1876.

—Old Series, Vol. 56.

Democratic State Ticket.

For Governor
ZEBULON B. VANCE,
Of Mecklenburg.

For Lieutenant Governor
THOMAS J. JARVIS,
Of Pitt.

For State Treasurer
J. M. WORTH,
Of Randolph.

For Secretary of State
JOSEPH A. ENGLISH,
Of New Hanover.

For State Auditor
SAMUEL L. LOVE,
Of Haywood.

For Attorney General
THOMAS E. KENAN,
Of Wilson.

For Sup't. of Public Instruction
J. C. SCARBOROUGH,
Of Johnston.

For Congress—4th District
JOSEPH J. DAVIS,
Of Franklin.

COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SENATE.
MAJ. JOHN W. GRAHAM,
Of Orange.
COL. JOHN W. CUNNINGHAM,
Of Person.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
CALVIN E. PARISH,
JOHN K. HUGHES.

FOR SHERIFF.
THOMAS H. HUGHES.

FOR TREASURER.
DAVID C. PARKS.

FOR REGISTER.
JOHN LAWS.

COMMISSIONER.
THOMAS J. WILSON.

SURVEYOR.
A. N. LEATHERS.

FOR COMMISSIONERS.
James Watson, John F. Lyon,
Nelson P. Hall, D. F. Morrow,
Willie Patterson.

NOTICE
The following persons have been appointed
Inspectors to hold the Election,
at the various Precincts in Orange County
on Tuesday the 17th day of November 1876:
Hillsboro Precinct—C. C. Taylor, Registrar,
David T. Clark, John Jones, John Bowman
and Arthur Hunter, Inspectors.
Smith's Precinct—A. E. Smith, J. P.
George Tate, Alexander Smith, Wilson Brown
and Henry Ray, Inspectors.
Cedar Grove—J. W. Jordan, J. P.
David Thompson, Henry L. McDaniel, Lemuel
Campton, Alfred Ward, Inspectors.
Hills—Samuel H. Jordan, J. P.
Charles R. Wilson, Sr. Robert N. Hall, Sr. Joe
W. Baker, Robert F. Walker, Inspectors.
Douglas—A. L. Holden, J. P.
Lewis Watkins, James S. Leathers, Isaac Holden,
James Parker, Inspectors.
Mangum—A. E. Umstead, J. P.
W. W. Mangum, Wm. Bowling, Willa Mangum
William Ellis, Inspectors.
Lynchburg—H. C. Latta, Registrar,
J. W. Latta, George Collins, J. P. Warren,
Thomas Lippert, Inspectors.
Durham—D. C. Parns, J. P.
Wm. E. Walker, W. S. Roubicek, John S. Lock-
hart, Wash Duke, Inspectors.
Jefferson's Mill—Samuel H. Turrittine, J. P.
Hardy Moore, A. D. Marcus, John Hutchins,
V. B. Sparrow, Inspectors.
Gardner—Gardner A. Barber, J. P.
A. B. Dunbar, W. G. Mason, Leslie Adkins, Ruf-
us Clark, Inspectors.
Chapel Hill—Marrett Clark, J. P.
Alist. Meador, John H. Hutchins, James B. Ma-
son, Turner King, Inspectors.
Glen's Grove—C. W. Johnson, J. P.
J. H. Meador, John H. Hutchins, Thomas
Fennell, Inspectors.
White Cross—D. M. Durham, J. P.
Walker Atwater, Alvin Durham, Sidney Ray,
Rochester, Inspectors.
Cedar Store—Thomas D. Oldham, Jr. J. P.
Michael P. Thompson, W. G. Stanford, Samuel
Crawford, Thomas S. Coker, Inspectors.
By order of the Board, Th. Sept. 1876.
JOHN LAWS, Clerk.
Sept. 18 1876. Board Commissioners.

Tax Notice.
I SHALL attend on Monday to receive the
State and County taxes for this year, to wit:
Orange County, Monday 10th of October.
Mecklenburg County, Tuesday 10th Oct.
Hill's Store, Wednesday 11th Oct.
Hillsboro, Thursday 12th Oct.
William's Store, Friday 13th Oct.
Cedar Grove, Saturday 14th Oct.
Glen's, Sunday 15th Oct.
White Cross, Tuesday 24th Oct.
Chapel Hill, Wednesday 25th Oct.
Patterson's Mill, Thursday 26th Oct.
(Doubtless) Friday 27th Oct.
Times are tight, but I hope the Tax-Payers
will remember that this does not excuse me. I am
compelled to get on with the Treasurer or he
will send me to prison, and I for my part will
stand and see my rights, and relieve him of the
unpleasant duty of forcing collection.
Candidates will be present and address the
people at each place.
Oct. 20th 1876. THOMAS H. HUGHES,
Sheriff of Orange.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

On the 16th day of November, 1876, and
in the city of Raleigh, the undersigned will
commence the publication of THE OBSERVER,
a daily and weekly Democratic news-
paper.

Of long experience in their profession as
editors, respectively of the Fayetteville
Observer and the Wilmington Journal,
they do not affect to doubt the soundness of
the general judgment which assigns their
ability, to furnish a newspaper suited to the
needs and adapted to the tastes of the peo-
ple of North Carolina. Differing in politi-
cal views, in the older time, there was never a
difference between the Observer and the
Journal in zeal for the interests and honor
of North Carolina. To promote the one,
and to uphold and add to the other will be
the object of the Observer now.

Of very decided opinions on questions of
public interest, and apt to give those opin-
ions plain expression, they deem it the first
duty of a newspaper to furnish its readers
with the information of their opinions—to
publish all the news, and their purpose is
to make THE OBSERVER now, as of old, a
truthful, accurate, condensed history of the
times in which we live. It was thus that
"the old Observer" won its hold upon the
people of North Carolina, enjoying the af-
fection of its party friends, receiving the
respect and confidence of its bitterest politi-
cal foes, and commanding in its compara-
tively isolated location a circulation larger
than has ever been attained by any other
North Carolina newspaper, and it is thus,
by like dignity, and fairness that the edi-
tors of THE OBSERVER, transferred to the
State Capital, hope it will deserve, and
soon equal, and then surpass, its former
circulation and prosperity.

It will be their high aim to deserve the
public confidence by earnest efforts to pro-
mote the public welfare, first and foremost
of North Carolina, next of all the Southern
States, and finally, and through these, of
the whole Union. They think that this can
only be effected by the prevalence of De-
mocratic principles and the dismissal of the
Radical party from the places and power
which they have so greatly abused, and un-
der whose baleful rule the South has been
impoverished and disgraced.

PETER N. HALE,
W. L. SAUNDERS.
SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
Daily Observer, one year, \$8 00
Daily Observer, six months, 4 00
Weekly Observer, one year, 2 00
Weekly Observer, six months, 1 00
All communications should be addressed,
until further notice, to
W. L. SAUNDERS,
Wilmington, N. C.

Holland's Warehouse.

DANVILLE, VA.
FOR THE SALE OF LEAF TOBACCO.

WE would respectfully inform our friends
and the public generally that we have en-
larged, and otherwise much improved our
warehouse at night.
S. H. HOLLAND & CO.

GRAVES' WAREHOUSE.

DANVILLE, VA.
FOR THE SALE OF
LEAF-TOBACCO.

SALESHOON 175 BY 70 FEET.
Our Accommodations are unsurpassed.
Business Promptly and Accurately Transacted.
I do not buy tobacco myself nor am I inter-
ested in any such business.
Guarantee the HIGHEST Market Price.
Give me a Call. WM. F. GRAVES.
Oct. 4, 1876.

JOHN SHEPARD, C. E. WILSON,
Auctioneer, Floor Manager
RO. L. WADSWORTH, Clerk.

PACES' WAREHOUSE.

Pace Bro's & Co. Proprietors.
Danville, Va.

Daily Capacity 700 Parcels Tobacco.
Oct. 4, 1876.

POORTRICKERY AT WASHINGTON.

The Government at Washington is run
exclusively in the interest of the party in
power, and as if the opposition had no
rights that Republicans were bound to re-
spect. The public records are treated as
partisan property. A more scandalous
abuse of authority was never witnessed
than the refusal of the Commissioner of
Internal Revenue to furnish Mr. Hewitt
with the official account of Mr. Tilden's
income tax, while that officer was at the
same time tampering with it to assuage his
personal integrity.

Nothing lower has ever occurred in our
politics, and this prostitution of place to
the vilest uses of party is made more con-
spicuous by the fact that while Tammany,
the Commissioner, withheld any answer to
this formal and rightful application of Mr.
Hewitt, he was giving out to the press
statements that he had furnished the in-
formation desired, both in regard to Mr.
Tilden's tax, and that of Mr. Hayes. So
that, besides abusing his trust, he delib-
erately outraged truth. It will be some
time, at least, to have this fellow's
conduct investigated next winter, and a
brand put upon his brow, that he may be
shunned by decent men hereafter.

This is not an exceptional case, by any
means. It is only an illustration of the
system which prevails at Washington,
and has been put in practice in the de-
spicable hope of carrying the election for
President by trickery and fraud. Vance
and Settle are now candidates for Govern-
or in North Carolina. They were both
Confederates in the rebellion, though
Vance had been strongly opposed to seces-
sion. He was Governor of the State
through most of the war, and in that ca-
pacity was undoubtedly efficient for the
cause which he supported.

His correspondence with the Confederate
authorities at Richmond now forms part
of the records of the rebellion at Washing-
ton. Settle was allowed access to these
papers, and selected such parts of them as
might prejudice Vance in some portions
of the State, if not accompanied with other
papers. Copies of the record thus mutilated
and perverted were made, and certified
to by Don Cameron for use in the
campaign.

When Vance was confronted with these
extracts, he applied to the War Depart-
ment for complete copies, in order to meet
his opponent. The Secretary of War, who
by this moral forgery had made the ac-
cusations, refused, of course, to be a witness
of his own double dealing, or to give Mr.
Vance the benefit of testimony that would
expose the War Department to public con-
tempt. So he acted in this case as the
Commissioner of Internal Revenue did in
Mr. Hewitt's case.

This perversion of the public records
and accounts seems now to be the most
pressing business of the Department. Con-
stantly, the Assistant Secretary of the
Treasury, has deliberately made up false
statements of the public expenditures by
deducting items which he chooses to
charge to the civil war, which he circulated
all over the country as the official
figures of the Treasury, when they are
only the personal fraud of a subordinate.

These are some of the methods employed
by the Republican managers to keep their
grip on the Treasury, and like the assaults
on Mr. Tilden, they only show the de-
spicable stratagem to which the party is re-
duced, when, after fifteen years of ascend-
ancy, it has no better defence than decep-
tions and defamations.—N. Y. Sun.

WHAT BIRDS ARE GOOD FOR.

A farmer boy in Ohio, observing a small
flock of quails in his father's corn field,
resolved to watch their motions. They
pursued a very regular course in their for-
aging, commencing on one side of the field,
taking about five rows, and following them
uniformly to the opposite end, returning in
the same manner over the next five rows.
They continued in this course until they
had explored the greater portion of the field.
The last, suspicious that they were
pulling up the corn, fired into the flock,
killing but one of them, and he proceeded
to examine the ground. In the whole
space over which they had travelled, he
found but one stalk of corn disturbed. This
was nearly scratched out of the ground, but
the earth still adhered to it. In the crow
of the quail he found one cut worm, twenty-
one striped vine bugs, and one hundred
chinch bugs, but not a single grain of corn.

"On which side of the platform is my
train?" asked a stranger in a Jersey City
depot the other day. Well, my friend,
replied a gentleman, passing, "if you take
the left you'll be right."

An Irishman having been told that the
price of bread had been lowered, exclaimed
—"That is the first time that I ever re-
joiced at the fall of my best friend!"

A noted philosopher being asked by a
friend how he kept himself from being
involved in quarrels, replied, "By letting
the angry person have it all to himself."

WASHINGTON'S FIRST LOVE.

A Romantic Incident Brought Out in a
Suit at Law for Damages.

In the trial of the case of Thuddeus R.
Ganning against the Mayor, before Judge
Larimore, yesterday, a curious anecdote
of Washington was presented by Mr.
Stetson, Assistant Corporation Counsel.
The action was brought to recover dam-
age for raising the waters of Lake Manopae
to such a height, as to overflow the ad-
joining lands and produce malarial fever,
with which Mr. Ganning was prostrated.
This is the property on the shore of
the lake was traced back to 1697. In that
year the King of England, William III,
granted to one Adolph Phillips a large
tract of land in the then province of New
York, including the present county of
Putnam.

The property passed down through the
Phillips family until the year 1754, when
it was the property of Mary Phillips,
who married Col. Rogers Morris. Mary
Phillips was the young lady for whose
hand George Washington was a suitor,
after his return from Braddock's expedi-
tion, but whose family were so strongly
royalist that Washington retired from the
suit. Naturally, on the breaking out of
the revolution, she and her family es-
poused the cause of the King, and their
great property was forfeited to the State
of New York.

In 1781, the Commissioners of Forfeiture
for the State sold the land in ques-
tion to one William Smith. Subsequently
the heirs of Mary Morris claimed the prop-
erty, and that claim came into the hands
of John Jacob Astor. Mr. Astor, in 1809,
obtained a decree in his favor, and the
State was compelled to pay him the sum
of \$500,000 for a release, thus confirming
the title in the purchasers from the estate.
The jury last evening gave the plaintiff a
judgment, a verdict of six and one-quarter
cents damages.—N. Y. Sun.

SOMETHING TO SET US THINKING.

Ninety years hence, not a single man or
woman now twenty years of age will be
alive. Alas! how many lively actors at
present on the stage of life will make their
exit long ere ninety years shall have
rolled away!—And could we be sure of
ninety years, what are they? 'A tale that is
told,' a dream, an empty sound that
passeth on the wings of the wind and is
forgotten. Years shorten as man ad-
vances in age. Like the degrees in longi-
tude, man's life declines as he travels
toward the frozen pole, until it dwindles
to a point and vanishes forever.

It is true that life is of so short duration?
Will ninety years erase all the golden
names over the doors in the towns and
country, and substitute others instead?
Will all the now blooming beauties fade
and disappear, all this pride and fashion,
the love, hope, joy, pass away and be
forgotten? Ninety years,' says Death;
'do you think I shall wait ninety years?
Behold, to day and to-morrow, and every
day are mine. When ninety years are
past this generation will have mingled
with the dust and be remembered not!'

A FAMOUS LION DYING.

Old Parker, the large African lion, was
dying yesterday in Central Park. He
was captured when about four months old,
near the walls of Oran, by Schuette, one of
the agents of the Zoological Gardens of
London. In 1859 he was brought out,
and on their second night of his exhibition
he killed W. C. Rockwell, his trainer, in
Cook's Circus, London. His next exploit
was the killing of his trainer, Robert
Stuart, in Glasgow, and afterwards he
badly mangled a man in one of the shire
towns of England. Parker was afterwards
brought to this country by Sands, Nathan
& Co; but they could do little with him,
and after a few performances he killed
Miss Hardy. He afterwards became the
property of Mr. Barnum, and finally of
the Park commissioners.—N. Y. Sun 20th.

The yellow fever at Brunswick, Georgia,
exceeds any pestilence known to history.
The 'mayor pro tem,' telegraphs to Mayor
Latrobe as follows: 'In distress; ninety
per cent. sick. Any help will be thank-
fully received.' The worst accounts of
the plague in Greece, the black death and
the spotted plague of the seventeenth cen-
tury fall short of the horror of this Brun-
swick pestilence. With ninety people out
of every hundred down with the fever,
there are not enough left to bury the dead;
not a tenth enough to tend the sick. Star-
vation must soon add its horrors to the
scene, and unburied bodies aggregate the
malignity of the disease. Let all whose
hearts are not stone send aid to the suffer-
ers.—Baltimore Gazette.

'Speaking of shaving,' said a pretty girl
to an old barber, 'I should like to have
my hair cut by a pair of handsome eyes
which would be the best mirror to shave by.' 'Yes,
many a poor fellow has been shaved by
them,' the wretch replied.

LITTLE ONES.

Only beginning the journey,
Many a mile to go;
Little feet, how they patter,
Wandering to and fro!
Trying again so bravely,
Laughing in baby glee;
Hiding its face in mother's lap,
Happy as a baby can be.

Talking the oddest of language
Ever before was heard;
But mother (you'd hardly think so)
Understands every word.
Battering now and falling,
Eyes are going in cry;
Kisses and plenty of love-words,
Willing again to try.

Father of all, oh guide them,
The patterling little feet,
While they are treading the uphill road
Braving the dust and heat
Aid them when they grow weary,
Keep them in pathways blest;
And when the journey is ended,
Saviour, oh give them rest!

—Soc. Am. Journal.

It is now rendered certain by the state-
ment of one who knows Governor Holden
himself that the Holden-Kirk war, at the
bare mention of which the good people of
the State even now shudder, was delibera-
tely planned in the councils of the radical
party at Washington. It is hard to believe
that any party could descend to such terrible
means to accomplish its ends, but the events
are before us; the history is written. That
such an outrage and oppression could be
deliberately planned and inflicted upon a
quiet, peaceable and law-abiding people
like the people of North Carolina, that a
mere triumph might be achieved, and
certain office-holders kept in their places,
is a crime which we are glad to say history
furnishes few examples.—Sentinel.

The following from the Albany Argus,
quoting from Ben Hill's speech shows
where a New York Democrat's heart is:
'Patriots of the North! Listen again
to this 'distinctive representative' of the
South! Here is what he says:
'Sectionalism at the South has been
utterly crushed out by the war. Secession
is dead and can have no resurrection in
the South. It now remains for every
patriot, North and South, to unite and
crush out the only remaining sectional
party—that grim visaged parent of the
all sectional parties—the sectional Re-
publican party of the North, with the
ballots of freemen. [Immense applause.]
Then we shall have peace; then we shall
union—cordial, equal union! then we
shall have our American system of govern-
ment in all the plenitude of its glory and
power, and ever ample for the protection
of the life, liberty and property of every
man of every race, North and South,
and every race, black and white.' [Great
applause.]

Men and Brethren! North and South!
Ground your arms. Cease these horrid
contentions. Swear eternal fealty to the
Union Forever, Fraternal and Free.'

How Judge Settle enjoyed ten thousand
dollars of the hard earnings of the People.
—In February, 1871, Judge Settle resigned
his position on the Supreme Court bench
to accept the position of Minister to Peru.
He was commissioned Feb'y 18th, 1871.
Sometime in the following July he arrived
at his post and was formally installed
Minister. On the 25th of November he
obtained from the Government leave to
return home.—He remained at home un-
til February, 1872, when he resigned. He
was in the actual service of the Govern-
ment four months, for which he received
TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.

from the hard earnings of a bankrupt and
ruined people. Is it any wonder that
Judge Settle in dumb when asked if he
endorses the magnificent extravagance of
Republican rule? Make a note of this,
ye horny-handed sons of toil, for it is by
the honest sweat of your brow Settle's bill
has to be paid.—Statesville Landmark.

Dispatch from Gov. Tilden.—The fol-
lowing dispatch from Gov. Tilden was re-
ceived by Gen. Corse and read at the great
Indiana political demonstration:
'Your telegram is received. Allow me
to thank the gallant soldiers, who like
yourself, fought for the preservation of the
Union, and who are now marching forward
in the grand army of reform.'

'A prudent man,' says a witty French-
man, 'is like a pin; his head prevents
him from going too far.'

'You want nothing do you?' said Pat.
'Be bad, an' if its nothing ye want, ye'll
find it in the jug where the whiskey was.'

The bellies who tread the streets bur-
dened fashionably by clanking chains and
bracelets, are not convicts of course, but
it is reasonable to suppose they are open
to conviction—by the right man.

For the Recorder.

OUR CENTENNIAL LETTER

October the 7th 1876.

Everybody is familiar with the saying
"all roads lead to Rome." But in these
Centennial days everything is changed, and
instead of leading to Rome all roads now
lead to Philadelphia. No one can doubt
this assertion after spending one day in the
city of brotherly love, and seeing people
from all quarters of the Globe assembled
at the great World's Fair.

Entering the Exhibition grounds by way
of the rental wicket we are fairly bewil-
dered by the grandeur of the scene be-
fore us. The beautiful Centennial build-
ings, the open space filled with lovely
foliage, the sparkling fountains and con-
stantly shifting crowd all form a scene
which can neither be imagined nor de-
scribed, but once seen it makes an impres-
sion which lasts a life time.

Regaining our mental equilibrium as
best we can, and looking around as calmly
as our enthusiasm permits, we find ourselves
in an open square of some eight or ten
acres. This square is traversed by a broad
avenue leading to the Judges Hall, while
another writes the two terminal faades of
Machinery Hall and the Main Building.
Other avenues cross the square diagonally
and the triangular spaces formed by this
intersection of avenues are taried and
ornamented with shrubbery. In the centre
where all the avenues meet a fountain of
fanciful design is placed.

The Exhibition grounds comprise al-
together between two and three hundred
acres and are traversed by a narrow gauge
railway which affords a pleasant and easy
approach to the principal objects of interest.

It is impossible to do more in the first
visit to the Exhibition than to take a com-
prehensive view of the whole. Indeed the
visitor does well who in one day becomes
acquainted with the principal features of
the Exhibition, and arranges his programme
for future visits.

MEL.

SEVEN REASONS WHY THE A

MDENMEN'S SHOULD BE ADOPTED

1. The adoption of the amendment
restores the law making power to the people—
tips the rapidly growing and dangerous
prerogative of the Governor and turns over
to the people's representatives, the manage-
ment, supervision and control of the rail-
roads, and charitable and penal institutions
of the State:
2. Restricts the session of the legislature
to sixty days at four dollars per day;
3. Reduces the number of supreme court
judges from five to three;
4. Reduces the number of superior court
judges from twelve to nine;
5. Excludes thieves from the ballot box.
6. Saves the tax-payers of the State
than one hundred thousand (100,000) dol-
lars a year on the Legislative and judiciary
at the lowest figure they have cost since
the war; and three hundred and fifty thou-
sand [350,000] dollars on the cost of Hold-
er's two years administration;
7. And settle for all time to come the
agitation and danger of mixed schools for
the whites and blacks—the nursery of so-
cial equality.

ALL ALIKE

At Adams' store, in this county, Hon.
Joe Davis and Col. J. Young had a dis-
cussion last Wednesday. Quite a crowd
was present and in the crowd sat the ven-
erable Dr. Leach, of Johnston. Joe Davis
was telling of Bishop Hood's marrying the
white man Thornton at Fayetteville to a
negro woman, when Dr. Leach said: 'Ye
that's so; I know Thornton—
And a mighty dirty rascal he is too,
ain't he, doctor?' interrupted Young with
the hope to break the effect.
Well—he's about like the balance of
you,' and the doctor said like he was giv-
ing an opinion in court. The crowd roared
and like felt he had put his mouth in it.
—Sentinel.

It is said that as soon as Hell Gate was
blown open the devil shoved his head out
and anxiously inquired if his emissaries,
Don Cameron and Zack Chandler, in
obedience, to his dictates, had sent troops
south to aid in carrying the election for his
party, and when told that his wishes had
been complied with, he retired with a
sardonic grin overspreading his benevolent
countenance.—Hynch Star.

A Sunday School scholar, when asked
in the lesson of 'David sparing Saul,' why
David spared himself to a "flee," re-
plied that he supposed 'it was Saul
couldn't catch him.'

An Irish judge said, when addressing a
prisoner, 'You are to be hanged, and I hope
it will prove a warning to you'



FOR PRESIDENT:
Samuel J. Tilden,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:
Thomas A. Hendricks,
OF INDIANA.

ELECTORS:

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE,
DANIEL G. FOWLE, of Wake,
JAMES M. LEACH, of Davidson,

1st District—Louis C. Edmonds, of Pitt,
2nd " John F. Wooten, of Lenoir,
3rd " John D. Stanford, of Duplin,
4th " Fabius H. Bushee, of Wake,
5th " Frank O. Robbins, of Davidson,
6th " R. P. Waring, of Mecklenburg,
7th " Wm. B. Glenn, of York,
8th " A. C. Avery, of Burke.

VANCE AND SETTLE IN HILLS-
BORO.

On Thursday the long anticipated dis-
cussion between the rival candidates for
Governor took place in Hillsboro in the
presence of an audience variously estimated
at from three thousand to four thousand of
all classes and conditions—of both parties
and colors—of large numbers of the fair
sex and of youths and children. Of the
weather and other circumstances we speak
elsewhere.

At eleven o'clock, the candidates ascended
the rostrum, and after music from the
band, Gov. Vance presented himself to the
audience.

After a brief apology for the state of his
voice and thanks to the people of Orange for
past favors, he said that it was an incontest-
able fact that any party long in power be-
comes corrupt and self seeking. This was
true in church and state and all human or-
ganizations. The only remedy is to turn out
or change these parties or organizations. Our
fathers recognized this truth when they in-
serted in our Bill of Rights the axiom that
frequent elections were necessary to the pre-
servation of liberty. This brought parties to
account. The speaker then went on to show
that the Republican party had proved the
truth of his assertion. They had been too long
in power and they became corrupt. They
admitted it, but proposed to reform within
the party. As well say that a revival in
religion could begin in the penitentiary or
the lower world, as reform within the radical
party.

The speaker had nothing to say against
Hayes personally, who had been put for-
ward as the reform candidate, but he was
the nominee of Grant and in his interest
and that of the office holders. The Republi-
can party has been in power since March
4th 1861. What had it done? The pro-
tection of life and property are the chief
duties and incidents of government. The
Republican party has been derelict to both.
It was always ready to violate the Consti-
tution to carry out its purpose. It was
nothing but the old abolition party in a new
shape—a party which had proclaimed the
Constitution a league with hell and a cove-
nant with death; a party which had de-
manded an abolition Constitution, an aboli-
tion Bible and an abolition God! They
forced us to war, but they declared it was
not the purpose of the war to abolish sla-
very. Yet six months after they did it.

There were only two ways to get out of
the Union—by secession or by fighting out.
All authorities have agreed to agree that
the first was unconstitutional, and in the
second, we were whipped in. We were
then declared in the Union; and the spee-
ker then recited with inimitable humor
Judge Rede's famous apostrophe, "we are
going home." He went on to recite the
process and beauties of reconstruction, by
which we were in the Union when we vot-
ed the Radical ticket, and out of it when
opposed to the Administration, and illus-
trated this by the cases of Arkansas and
Louisiana who preceded to the exercise of
their recognized rights, electing Democrat-
ic Governors and Legislatures, and were at
once declared by Grant rebellious and put
under military rule.

Gov. Vance asked his competitor if these
things were not so? He does not answer,
and I have never been able to get an
answer for this and a dozen other important
questions. He says he has no time to waste
on these issues. My competitor asks if I
want to re-enslave the negro. I say no; I

fought four years to keep them slaves, and
now I would fight sixteen years before I
would own one again. I would not own a
radical white or black.

(Here the Governor read a dispatch an-
nouncing the victory in Indiana, which was
received with tremendous applause, and the
speaker gave way to a happy outburst of
enthusiasm, that the day of deliverance
draweth nigh.)

The speaker then went into a review of
the infractions of the Constitution by Hol-
den, the contempt of the Writ of Habeas
Corpus, the exhaustion of the Judiciary
fee. The people rose in their wrath in 1870
and brought him to his senses, and the Ju-
diary to their courage. He had asked
his competitor if these abuses were not vi-
olations of the Constitution; and if he did
not, as Judge, consent to them. No an-
swer. Settle said it was a dead question.
Holden and Kirk thought so. But is li-
berty a dead question? It is not. Though
trodden down it will arise. Upon its tomb
is written, RESURGAM, and the people will
support no man who helped to bury it.

FINANCES.

The speaker then went into a review of
the finances of the country. He said that
taxation was the most important topic for
the consideration of civilized societies. It
was the point upon which men were most
sensitive, and the abuse of the right had
led to more wars than any other causes.
Lord Chatham had denied taxation as a
right of government, and considered all mo-
nies levied from the people as a free gift.
In this country it was silently accepted as a
right. Of the abuses of this right under
this Administration the speaker could not
enter into full details, but he gave a few
figures:

The Government was originated in 1789.
From that time till 1861—72 years—the
government cost fifteen hundred and eighty
millions. The Republicans came into power
in 1861. To the present time fourteen
years, the cost had been five billions, two
hundred and twenty-two millions—four
times as much as for 72 years. His com-
petitor says we must deduct the expenses of
the 4 years of the war. That is right. Now
what is the cost of ten years of peace? Two
thousand and thirty four millions! And
there is not one dollar of war expenses
charged to this account. The speaker re-
ferred to McPherson's handbook of Politics
—Republican authority—for the authenti-
city of his statements. He showed by the
report of Mr. Curtis chairman of the reform
committee that in the collection of the in-
ternal revenue, five hundred dollars in every
thousand was never reported at all, and
on the balance \$1.38 was lost before it got
to the treasury, and thus it is, that since
the adoption of the internal revenue sys-
tem, twelve hundred and fifty millions were
lost. My competitor says the system is to
blame. Then I say reform the system.
After further illustration of this subject the
speaker stated the significant fact that in
presidential years less revenue was report-
ed, the expenses charged to miscellaneous
items increased to seven millions.

The speaker then handled our own af-
fairs, under radical legislation, without
gloves. Competitor says Joe Turner says
the Democrats got seven out of every ten
dollars stolen. I don't want Turner's opi-
nion. I ask you to name one Democrat and
you have never done it. If the Democrats
got anything it only proves your party could
control and did not.

The speaker then went on to answer the
question, what had become of the school
fund? He showed that the greater por-
tion was invested in bonds and bank stock
ruined by the results of the war. Six hun-
dred thousand in stock of the W. & W. R.
Co. sold by the Rads and invested in
special tax bonds.

The only approach to Democratic di-
honesty is S. D. Pool. He had charge of
the Peabody fund. He had been compell-
ed to resign, his bondsmen had made good
his deficit, and the fund had lost nothing.

The speaker discussed carpet bag rule,
and the loss it had entailed on the South.
Billions were stolen, and the corruption of
the whole party as great as the man in the
moon held his nose when he passed over
Washington. The demand for change is
met by the waving of the bloody shirt. Bad
blood was stirred and bitter feeling kept
alive. This was the whole plan of the
campaign of his competitor. But the spee-
ker thought Indiana had just decided this
question; so had West Virginia. Will
you follow the example of Indiana, or be
led by the noses by bad men? North
Carolina is an agricultural State and has to
bear more than its proportion of bad gov-
ernment. The farmer is the foundation
rock; all other trades and professions fall
back on him, and he has to pay all the ac-
cumulated charges of lawyers, doctors,
merchants and others. The farmer is help-
less; he has no use before him to lean on.
He is therefore the most interested in re-
form, economy and good government.

Let us drop preju-
ices, come forward
and make this change.
We may do better,
We may do worse.

The speaker said, that there were many
reports against him he declined to notice.
He pronounced them all lies and challeng-
ed his competitor to prove them. But his
competitor was too much of a gentleman to
have made the charges.

The hour and a half allotted to Gov.
Vance having expired, with thanks to the
people of Orange, he gave way to

JUDGE SETTLE.

who announced himself as a candidate for
gubernatorial honors, and said that if elect-
ed, he will administer the government in-
dependently of party. He said that men
were of no importance, but principles were
everything. My competitor has dealt his
blows. I will now deal mine. It was the
privilege and duty of the people to inquire
into the disposition of taxes. He would
undertake to answer the charges of his
competitor. The masses are honest, but
they can be ruled by prejudice. The cry
of reform is the old cry raised every four
years. He would despise himself if he
thought that the great toiling millions were
dishonest, but had used him off. He
said in answer to the wholesale charges of
corruption, he would assert, that he could
produce two democratic thieves to one Re-
publican.

(Here the speaker said for the second
time, that he wanted no applause; he ad-
dressed himself to the reason I cause why
the applause was to come only from the re-
publicans.)

But if I show you two dollars stolen by
Democrats to one stolen by Republicans,
it only proves that there are bad men in
both parties. They are not all a band of
thieves.

The speaker after a denial of the charge
made by his competitor, suddenly assumed
the aggressive, and charged home on Vance,
the loss of the school fund, the waste of the
sinking fund, the use of the money in the
banks and read from Gov. Worth's
message to sustain his charges. He said
that was ought not to have been commu-
nicated; that it was continued two years longer
than necessary; that Vance was the last
man to talk of poverty and distress, for
which he was chiefly responsible; that
Vance would not talk about that period,
but wanted to hasten to the days of 1868.
He would meet him there. The Legisla-
ture of that year was composed of both
Republicans and Democrats. They voted
for the appropriation bills in good faith.
No doubt a handful of both parties combin-
ed to rob the State. He would quote
against Vance the man who had done more
to build up the Democratic party than he-
re Josiah Turner. Turner says in his paper
the Democrats got the larger share of the
plunder; that he could point to dozens of
democrats, rogues, who have not even lost
character. He says the Democrats know
how to steal; the radicals do not. I don't
know that Turner has been repudiated. It
is your business to clean out your own
household, not mine.

(Here Josiah Turner rose, and asked
leave to correct the speaker, and explain
what he did say, and also to propound cer-
tain questions. Leave was granted, and
he stated that he did say ten years ago that
four or five Democrats had received most of
the twenty four millions. Did not say it
was his party. These gentlemen got most
of the money. The carpet baggers (innoc-
ent fellows) only got commissions. He
had said that 800 negroes were in the Peni-
tentiary for stealing chickens &c, while
the democrats who had stolen twenty-four
millions had not been indicted. Had said
the negroes were not equal to the Demo-
crats. One was in the Penitentiary; the
others were honored.

Turner then propounded his questions.
Do you approve of or intend to approve
of the exchange of bonds with the Chatham
Road? I have had your opinion as a judge.
I want it as a politician.

Second: Do you approve or have you
approved of the act of the last Legislature
authorizing the exchange of bonds? Would
you vote to repeal the bill?

Settle in reply said he did not complain
of the interruption. (Oh! no. It was no
doubt pre-arranged.) He said he would in
future speeches give Turner, the benefit of
the correction. He said to Turner, "you
ask certain questions. I am not a member
of the Supreme Court, and never expect to
be. I will be your next Governor. You
have heard my reasons as judge. They are
not different as a politician. From the
pleadings before me, I think a great wrong
has been committed. For this reason the
Court took an Adjourn to see what legisla-
tion could effect. I do not see why the
Chatham Road should have advantages over
others.

Mr. Graham then asked a question which
was objected to by Turner who claimed the
time yielded as his. He then asked the
same question of Vance. The latter replied
that he never refused to answer. He
did not desire to mention Turner's name in
the debate. I do not understand this
question, for it has never been specially
called to my attention. But I will stand
up for vested rights. If brought before me

as a matter of right, with the lights before
me, I would oppose interference with what
has been done. I must stand up for Con-
stitutional rights.

Turner. I have called your attention to
it through my paper.

Vance. Yes. But you have said some-
thing that is good and so much that is tri-
fling that I have not kept up with you.

Maj. Graham then asked Judge Settle
if the Court had not already decided that
the exchange of bonds with the Chatham
Road was not a contract? and if so could the
Court or would the Legislature abrogate it?

Settle replied in substance, that all the
judges had agreed that a great wrong was
about to be perpetrated upon the State, and
that upon the facts as they appeared to him,
he with the others, had agreed to take an
Adjourn to give the Legislature opportunity
to later decide. He would say further,
that if this was a contract tainted with
fraud, both the Court and the Legislature
had power to set it aside.

(We must defer the rest of the report to
next week.)

BOTTOM KNOCKED OUT

FOR CASH DOWN; NO
DISCOUNT!

The Entire
STOCK of GOODS

ONE
Huge Special Bargain.

From the Sheriff, United States Mar-
shals and Government Sales; from Auction
Houses in New York, Boston and Philadel-
phia; from fires and failures, from the
Assignees, the Bankrupt and the Insolvent,
we have gathered from

SLEDGE HAMMER

drives that enables us to smash into fine
powder every semblance of

Competition.

We have followed the wary Sheriff in
his crooked path after his unfortunate vic-
tim, and place his GOODS before you at
less than they

Cost Him.

Three large
MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENTS,

on Broadway, went under a few weeks ago.
Thousands of dollars worth of their Goods,
slaughtered in the Auction Sale.

BOTTOM KNOCKED CLEAN OUT.

Butchery of a Bowers Perfumery.

SOAPS, OILS, EXTRACTS &c.

Broadway

BUTTON HOUSE

buried. A wagon load of his goods sold

Amazing and Amazing figures.

Handkerchiefs and Towels,

From an Importer who had a \$100,000

note to meet and a \$20,000 dollar Stock to

meet it with.

People who appreciate

CHEAP GOODS

Will please look through our

STOCK

And compare with prices they have been

paying. And the difference in a few years

will place them beyond want.

Times are tough and getting no better,
and it requires real

Panic Bargains

To bring forth the Almighty Dollar.

Our

STOCK

Is larger than ever before.

C. M. Parks.

Hillsboro, Oct. 4th, 1876.

CALL AT
KIRKLAND & CO.,
FOR FINE
Old Imported Brandy,
Old Tom Gin,
Old Rye Whiskey.

ND a general line of
GROCERIES.
Consisting in part of
COFFEE, SUGAR, TEA, MOLASSES,
FLOUR, CANDLES, SPICES,
CRACKERS, PICKLES,
BACON, SOAP, PEPPER,
CANNED GOODS, CHEESE,
CONCENTRATED LYE, &c. &c.

Which we propose to sell at LOWEST Market rates. In addition
to GROCERIES, we will keep
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE & HARDWARE.
Soliciting a share of the Patronage of the Citizens, and the Buy-
ers, who visit this Market. We subscribe ourselves
KIRKLAND & CO.,
WE will take CORN, WHEAT, OATS, &c, in exchange for Goods.
Collicie Clark is with us, and will be pleased to see his
old friends. K. & CO.

S A L E.
OF
VALUABLE LANDS.
ON MONDAY OCTOBER 30th 1876.

In obedience to an order of Orange Superior
Court, and to make ready for the payment of
Dues in Hillsboro, the following Tracts of Land
the property of Josiah Turner, Sr., Dec'd.,
1. One tract known as the Little River Tract,
on the waters of Little River, adjoining the lands
of L. W. Hall, Philip Walker and others, sup-
posed to contain 120 acres.
2. One tract known as the Holes Tract
adjoining the lands of James Roberts, Henry
Maddock and others containing 30 acres.
3. One tract known as the Parker Tract
adjoining the lands of Thomas Roberts, Susan
Maddock and others containing 30 acres.
4. One tract, adjoining the lands of L. W.
Hall and the Gates Tract, containing six acres.
5. One tract known as the Frederick Taylor
Tract, adjoining the lands of Joseph Little and
others containing 100 acres.
6. Lots No. 126, 129 and 131 in the Town of
Hillsboro.
7. Part of Lot No. 34 in Town of Hillsboro,
on King Street, adjoining the lands of Lemuel
Lyons on the West, O. Hooker on the North,
the heirs of W. A. Graham and others on the
East.
8. Lots No. 6, 7 and 180 and 181 in the Town
of Hillsboro.
9. A tract on Little River known as the
"Sunset and Co." land containing 70
acres.
10. A tract known as the Waters Tract,
adjoining the lands of W. A. Graham and the
heirs of John Berry, supposed to contain 60
acres.
11. A tract known as the Hill Tract, ad-
joining the lands of John Berry, supposed to
contain 60 acres.
12. A tract known as the Phillips Tract,
adjoining the lands of Thos. R. Cain, John L.
Kirkland and others containing 115 acres.
13. A tract known as the Stroud Tract sup-
posed to contain 30 acres.
14. A tract known as the Race Tract, con-
taining 60 acres.
15. A tract known as the Fawcett Tract,
supposed to contain 100 acres.
16. A tract known as the Street Tract sup-
posed to contain 114 acres.
17. A tract known as the Cloud Tract, sup-
posed to contain 250 acres.
18. A tract known as the Booth Tract ad-
joining the lands of Canady, Law and others
and said to contain 600 acres.
19. A tract known as the Jamison Tract
adjoining the lands of Philip Walker, Kaskie
Laws and others and supposed to contain 1000
acres.
20. A tract known as the Newcomb Tract
adjoining the lands of Henry Whitfield, Mrs. Pul-
ley Miller and others and supposed to contain 114
acres.

The above Tracts will be sold in parcels or
subdivisions to be made known on day of sale
and parties wishing to purchase any quantity
are requested to make the same known to me
at least 24 hours before the day of sale. A check
of time to have plans made. This sale is made
after proper proceedings to make all who have
any interest parties to the sale, and with the
consent of H. Y. Madden, W. H. Willard, the
Raleigh National Bank and other creditors of
Josiah Turner, Sr., deceased. And the purcha-
ser will get a good title upon the confirmation of
Report of Sale by the Superior Court.
I will take pleasure in giving any information
or in showing the various Tracts with persons
desiring to purchase.

TERMS OF SALE:
One fourth Cash, and remainder of purchase
money in installments at one, two and three years,
with interest from day of sale to be secured by
bond with securities, approved by Clerk of Su-
perior Court, at 12 m.

EVANS TURNER, Adm'r.
Of Josiah Turner and Commissioner.

Weekly Raleigh News publish once a
week the day of sale.
Hillsboro Aug. 18th 1876. Jds

Court House to Let.

BY ORDER of the Board of Commissioners
of Person county, the addition of another
story to the COURT HOUSE of said County,
will be let to the lowest bidder at the Court
House in Hillsboro, in said county, on the
Second Monday of November next.

At 12 o'clock.
The work is to be of Brick. Full specifica-
tions made known at the time of letting.
W. E. WEBB, Clerk,
of Board of Com.

Sept. 20th, '76. 6t pd.

E. D. HEARTT.
WITH
SEDDON and BRUCE.
IMPORTERS and JOBBERS
OF
Groceries and Liquors,
VIRGINIA STREET,
RICHMOND, VA.

The Hillsborough Recorder.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.
TERMS OF THE RECORDER FOR 1874.
For 1 year, \$1.50.
For 6 months, 75c.
For 3 months, 40c.
For 1 month, 15c.
Payments always in advance.
Job printing done cheaply and promptly.
See fourth page both for Ads and interesting reading matter.
Don't the people see through it?
A heavy frost, and plenty of ice—the first of the season, on Monday morning.
See the new ad of Levy Bros. Richmond. For all sorts of house-hold and winter supplies of wear there is no place superior to this in both quality and price.
A. L. Ellett & Co., Richmond, offer a most complete and magnificent stock of dry goods of all kinds. This is the largest house of the kind South of Baltimore, if it is equalled there, and merchants of North Carolina can do no better than by dealing with this firm.
Two daughters of John Nordwick of this vicinity died last week of typhoid fever. We hear of several cases of the kind in the country.
Mr. Foster, the correspondent of the New York Herald attended the discussion here between Vance and Settle and no doubt will furnish an interesting account.
Mr. J. S. Reese, an old stager, drove the four-in-hand which went out to Caldwell to bring in Gov. Vance; and he did it well. The team had never worked together before, but under his management, they moved off like old travellers.
We are glad to learn that Mr. J. S. Mark is slowly recovering after a very critical illness and a hazardous operation.
Heavy frosts last week and the brilliant changes of coloring in the forest foliage show the effects of winter touch.
The merchants of Hillsboro will mark last Thursday with a white stone. They were over-run with business from morning till night.
Don't forget to go to Mr. U. O. Taylor, the Registrar of the township and REGISTRAR, Register everywhere.
But one fight here on Thursday in a crowd of four thousand people, and the far from all open top. This speaks volumes for the orderly disposition of our people.
Fifty dozen finished New York Mills Shirts with finest Linen Bosoms, for \$1 apiece at Parks' Bazaar.
A Fight Intimidation of Voters.
During the speaking on Thursday a fight took place between Edmund Whitted, of this place and Alec Herndon of Durham, both colored. As grew out of violent abuse by Whitted, red, of Herndon dem, on account of the politics of the latter accompanied with carriage and threats. Both were arrested and taken before the Mayor, Thomas Webb Esq. who fined them both \$5, and bound Whitted over to the Superior Court on charge of intimidation. This prompt action of the Mayor secured order for the rest of the day.
We are compelled to omit, and probably altogether, the promised report of the discussion between Capt Davis and the Young, our opinion being otherwise filed.
CHURCHMAN'S FAIR.
We acknowledge an invitation to the store, Cumberland always does these things well and we promise ourselves much pleasure in accepting the invitation.
There was a girl in our town and she was wonderful, she ran a heavy spring machine from which the trouble came, but when she saw how lame she was with all her might and main, she bought a new "Lambert" and was soon all right again.
How little! How little!
Two enthusiastic Republicans in the country, determined to do the honors for Judge Settle which Hillsboro was likely to fall in preparing, hired each a mule to go out and escort him to town on Wednesday last. The arrangements were all made, when on going to the stable in the evening to saddle up both the mules were dead; and so Settle lost his escort and came in solitary and alone.
It is reported that BACHER'S GERMAN SYRUP has secured its introduction in the United States, reaching this immense sale of 40,000 dozen per year. Over 6,000 Druggists have ordered this medicine direct from the factory, at Woodbury, N. J.; and but one has reported a single failure, but every letter speaks of its astonishing success in curing severe Coughs, Colds, settled on the throat, Consumption, or any disease of the Throat and Lungs. We advise any person that has any predisposition to weak lungs, to get this Druggist's Dr. O. H. H. and get this medicine, or in liquid form, 75 cents; or in solid form, 10 cents. Two doses will relieve any case. Don't neglect your cough.

VANCE IN HILLSBORO I.
ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION!
BRILLIANT TURN OUT BY THE PEOPLE!
The Hillsboro crowd ever assembled here.
Thursday will be a day never to be remembered in the annals of Hillsboro, for it was the day when our people turned out to go to meet the man whom it would be fated to elect for its future Governor.
On Wednesday morning a large party of gentlemen on horseback and in vehicles, together with the handsome coach and four which was to bring the future Governor into town went out to Caldwell.
Eleven miles north of town to meet him. Upon reaching that place, the Governor had not arrived, and Messrs. Coffie Clark and S. H. Jordan were dispatched to Hurdles Hill, on the northern Roxboro road to intercept him, and bring him to Caldwell. In the mean time, however, the Governor had found his way to Caldwell where he was received with enthusiasm by the crowd assembled there at tax-gathering. He was urged to speak but declined on account of an agreement with his competitor not to speak when separated, and so after a hearty hand-shaking, the crackling of pleasant jokes, a brief rest, and a great level, the Governor resumed his readiness to leave for Hillsboro, and the cavalcade began its progress.
The drive was an ovation; at every farm house groups of the ladies of the country and children were gathered to greet him and cheer him as we passed. In several places, where from houses, we passed expectant groups.
As the procession neared Hillsboro it was increased by constant additions arriving from town, and it had swelled into a cavalcade of imposing dimensions, all animated by the wildest enthusiasm, and almost incapable of discipline. But before reaching the house of Josiah Turner, Sadler, order was secured, and upon entering the head of Churton street, with its glorious strains, fell in and took the lead, many citizens at that point falling into line. A cavalcade passed down the street, it was cheered by groups of ladies at every house, who waved their handkerchiefs and made the air musical with their cheers. The whole female and juvenile population of the town seemed to have been on that street, and one night well envy the emotions of the recipient of such honors. The Court-House square was thronged to such a degree as to make passage difficult, but finally Gov. Vance was safely landed at the Orange House, where he was eloquently received by F. N. Strudwick Esq., Col. Ruffin also added a welcome in appropriate terms. Gov. Vance simply acknowledged the honors, without any attempt at a speech, and then withdrew for rest.
THURSDAY MORNING
The town was alive! It was a bright beautiful morning with an invigorating frosty air, and every face beamed with exhilaration. Crowds were thronging in from the country on horseback and in vehicles of all descriptions, and by 10 o'clock the streets were filled. At that hour, the Salem Band in the handsome and capacious band wagon which was patriotically furnished by the whole-souled citizens of Durham, together with the Marshalls, and large numbers on horseback, rode out to the Depot to meet the delegation from
DURHAM
which was to arrive by special train. Soon the inspiring strains of the Band were heard on its return, and the most brilliant pageant of the day passed through the streets. All Durham seemed to be here. Their Club numbered between three and four hundred, and was gay with a forest of banners, and streamers and transparencies emblazoned with appropriate legends. Conspicuous in the delegation were a portion of the colored voters of Durham, perhaps forty in number with a wagon, and also with numerous banners. At the Hotel, Gov. Vance in an open barouche, joined the procession, which marched through the principal streets, reaching the Court-House where the speaking was to take place.
Here a throng was gathered such as has never been seen here. The stand was erected on the North East corner of the Court-House, and in front of it seats were arranged for the ladies. Hundreds of these were there to inspire their favorite with their presence, their smiles and their cheers. They were not a whit behind the men in their enthusiasm. Every space in the square and in the streets around the building was packed. It is estimated that between three and four thousand people were present. Mr. Foster, correspondent of the New York Herald, who was present estimates the number at thirty five hundred. This does not include a large number who found enjoyment in other amusements.
We note the speech, playfully. Both parties were satisfied with their champion. There was this difference in their expression of approbation—Vance was almost smothered under the shower of bouquets which the ladies rained relentlessly upon him, while Settle did not receive a single floral honor.
The speakers presented towards each other marked propriety and good humor though they did not spare each other in the legitimate use of their weapons. The crowd, considering its size and mixed character behaved well. There were exceptions which we regret to chronicle, but two or three men, under the influence of liquor interrupted Judge Settle by their talking and rude remarks. The Judge,

when a remark was made that he hoped that was not attributable to design, was generous enough to say that it was only one of those accidental annoyances possible at every meeting and for which none but the individual was responsible. Another source of annoyance to Judge Settle was the persistent flouting of a banner between him and the audience, against the remonstrances of surrounding Democrats and the appeals of F. N. Strudwick Esq. It was finally removed, almost by force. Another, was from a cowardly youth, buried in the crowd behind Judge Settle, who, at almost every utterance was interrupted by the epithet "add-die." The Mayor Thomas Webb Esq. upon learning the annoyance made every effort to have him arrested, but in the crowd, he escaped, and is unknown.
In the earlier part of the discussion the whole assemblage was near being thrown into a commotion by a disturbance on the outskirts of the crowd. No one knew what it was. It might be an individual fight; it might be the beginning of a political riot. Nearly every one sprang to foot. Apprehension was on every countenance. But Vance with his inimitable self-possession controlled the mass, calmed their fears, brought them to order, and then it was found that it was a simple fight between two negroes. We speak of this elsewhere.
At 4 o'clock Judge Settle concluded his sur-rejoinder, and the assemblage dispersed. And in speaking of the crowd it is well to say here that every part of the county was represented. Flat River sent up a very large delegation. Chapel Hill, Cedar Grove, Little River, Oaks, Mechanicsville and other places did the same, and there were many persons here from Alamance, Caswell and Person.
Gov. Vance and his competitor left on a special train about night-fall for Graham where they spoke on Friday. No one after witnessing the demonstration here, and knowing that it is but the repetition of the like elsewhere can doubt who is to be our next Governor.
INDEPENDENT CANDIDACY.
The Bowling Mill meeting is accepted by Mr. Turner as sufficient authority for him to override the will of the people as expressed in a full Convention of the county of Orange, and to present himself in opposition to their choice as a candidate for their suffrages. It is difficult to speak of this action with due patience. We see in it a deliberate purpose to make individual interests the rule of action and personal ambition or personal motives the governing principle in political movement. With less patience can it be tolerated in Mr. Turner than any other man, because it runs counter to all his teachings through the many years of his political life. Party loyalty has been distilled by him as the chief virtue of the politician; obedience to the will of the people as expressed through their Conventions the paramount duty of every man. Independence in this particular has been mercilessly lashed by him, and the brand of traitor or bribe-taker burned into every man who violated this fundamental rule of party faith.
W. W. Holden once boasted that he could kill, and he could make alive. Josiah Turner acts in a most equally audacious, and that is, that he can kill his followers from the guilt of treachery to life cherished principles and from the obligations to his previous teachings. For to follow him, it is necessary to believe that party fealty is a crime; that adherence to the principles of the Democratic party is an error; and that alliance with the radical party is commendable. For it is the duty of a citizen to support the party upon the support of his opponent together with that of such of his former party friends as he can seduce from their integrity.
And to this Josiah Turner would bring the people of Orange. He would corrupt them to follow him in his wild crusade of personal hate or personal ambition, to end, if he is successful, in bringing this county, so justly proud of its unity in opposition to radicalism, by division into factions, under the control of the party now so justly hated now so weak, and now so eager to profit by divisions in the Democratic party.
There is no justification whatever for the course of Mr. Turner. He was no candidate before the Convention. He openly and distinctly disclaimed the honor. He might have been a candidate for a Congressional nomination. He certainly declared himself an independent candidate for the Executive chair. He ought therefore have kept himself aloof from county affairs. His pretext is of the thinnest. The exchange of bonds by the Christiana railroad does not enter anywhere into the campaign. It is not in the hands of the people to decide. It is with the Supreme Court. Amid the urgent pressing topics affecting the fortunes and the liberties of the people and which hang on the result of the coming election, the obstruction of Josiah Turner's hobby reveals Patrick Henry's description of Johnny Hook who, when the army of the revolution was in its greatest stress of privation and suffering, presented his claim for meat furnished, and made the air ring with his harsh cry of "beef! beef!" He was drummed out of camp, and Mr. Turner may encounter the same treatment at the hands of the Democratic party.
Let the people of Orange understand that the success of Josiah Turner depends upon the support of the radicals. He therefore cannot be trusted as a Democrat. Or it means the dissolution of all political cohesion, and the ultimate ascendancy of the Radical party in the county.
Are they ready for this? Are they ready at the bidding of one man, and that to gratify his ambition or his hatred, to surrender their principles, to abandon party discipline, and give up their organization, in the face of a party compactly embodied to seize upon the advantage, and hold us ever after at their mercy?
And we think we hear a unanimous response "never."
BOOK AND STATIONARY BUSINESS
OF
E. J. Hale & Son,
17 Mary street, New York.
We will not be interrupted by the removal of Mr. P. M. Hale to his right. Orders from customers solicited, promptly filled at lowest market rates.
October 1874.

LAST TUESDAY'S ELECTIONS.
VICTORY! VICTORY! VICTORY!
Indiana and West Virginia all right.
Ohio slightly Republican.
We have only room to say that the Democratic ticket in Indiana is elected by upwards of 5000 majority; in West Virginia by a majority of 12 000. The Republicans claim Ohio by 6000.
This ensures Tilden's election in November beyond a doubt.
But work to the last hour.
A CANDIDATE AT LAST.
By virtue of a meeting held at Bowling's Mill on the 27th inst (2) Josiah Turner is out as a candidate for the Senate against Major Graham. In the letter of Mr. Turner to Mr. Bowling we beg pardon—in the letter from Mr. Bowling to Mr. Turner, informing him of his nomination, we find this expression: "The men composing the meeting, not one of them belonged to the Republican party." They are true party men who are determined to stand by the resolutions passed at the County Convention which nominated Maj. John W. Graham for the Senate.
We have been furnished with the following list of those who composed the meeting. It is on the authority of the Secretary Mr. R. J. Tilley.
They are, William Bowling, John Bowling, the Miller, Cad Cochran, who lives on Bowling's land; Mr. Willford who works in Bowling's shop; Feeling Garrard, a Republican; Dick Crabtree, who has no objection to Major Graham; Will Kenny, a negro Greenback, ditto; John Cannady, color and politics not stated. Mr. William Bowling signed his own name, and the Secretary signed for the rest, as they could not write.
The Secretary says Mr. Bowling did not write the letter to Mr. Turner, and adds that there was no expectation the proceedings would be published. The Secretary had no sympathy with Mr. Turner and only officiated as a matter of accommodation to his less experienced neighbors.
And this is the meeting that gives authority to override the decision of the people of the whole county solemnly made and ratified in May last!
NEW YORK OCT. 12th 1876.
JOHN D. CAMERON Esq.
Dear Sir: I have been watching with considerable anxiety the effect of the news from the recent elections would have upon both Parties, and am happy to say that while the Democrats are cheerful and full of hope as to the result in Nov. the Republicans are depressed, and very uneasy. At their Headquarters (the Fifth Avenue Hotel) last night you could see by their long faces that they considered their chances very doubtful in Nov. and many of them expressed themselves to that effect; while at the Everett House the Democratic Headquarters you beheld one "broad grin" which seemed to have taken possession of the entire crowd and all seemed certain that Mr. Samuel J. Tilden would lead us to Victory on the 7th of November.
Trusting that Old Orange will give a roasting majority for the Democracy.
I am Yours Very Truly K.
"FIRST IN WAR, FIRST IN PEACE."
And first in the hearts of the thousands who were once the victims of disordered liver and attendant maladies. Such as Constipation, Bilious Fevers, Colic, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Chills, Rheumatism, Gout, Jaundice, Restlessness, Loss of Appetite and General Debility. "First TITT'S PILLS" and then health and happiness, is their motto. This is the result of American progress in science. Diseases that were once treated by emetics, blisters, leeches, starvation and poisonous minerals, are now cured by these safe and gentle pills, which impart strength to the body, while they will remove all unhealthy accumulations.
Saddlery and Harness.
I HAVE on hand and make to order, Saddles, Brakes and Harness which I am selling low for CASH. I have also for sale 25 RIVES OF BEES, Italians, Hybrids and Black Bees in improved hives. For sale low for CASH. Also a lot of PURE HONEY. Samples can be found at Lave's or Kirkland's. All will be sold before Settle is elected; also a good lot of
NUMBER ONE CLOCKS.
For further information, call on me at my shop. Wanted in exchange good Hatters.
SADLER JOHNS TURNER.
Oct. 18, 76.
A. L. Ellett & Co.,
IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,
Nos. 8, 10 and 12th St.
RICHMOND, VA.
OFFER to the Merchants of the South, the LARGEST and CHEAPEST assortment of GOODS they have ever been able to offer to the trade.
John H. Tyler & Co.,
Successors to
MITCHELL AND TYLER.
1005 Main Street,
RICHMOND, VA.
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Plated Ware,
GOLD AND SILVER SPECIES.
WATCHES REPAIRED in the best manner.
HAIR JEWELRY MADE TO ORDER.
Prompt attention paid to orders by mail or otherwise.
Oct. 11, 76.

FLOUR, BACON AND FRUIT.
All kinds of County Produce.
Flour, Meal, Bacon, Dried Fruits, received on Sale at small Commission. Those wishing to turn Produce into GOLD will do well to give us a Call. In Store.
GROCERIES.
Hats, Hardware, Crockery, Notions and North Carolina Flax, for Sale as low as the low as the lowest. **AT FARMERS' HALL.**
HILLSBORO, N. C.
CLAUD W. BROWN.
REFORM.
AND buy your GOODS CHEAP for
CASH.
We are now receiving a
Well Selected STOCK of GOODS.
BOUGHT BEFORE THE RISE,
which we will sell very
CHEAP FOR CASH
or good **Barter.**
Consisting in part of the following:
Ready Made Clothing
Hats and Shoes,
Hardware, GROCERIES,
Dry Goods, Notions,
A SPLENDID Line of Casimeres and
Jeans
AND
Best Wamatta Shirts at only \$1.00 Each.
Ladies HATS Trimmed and Untrimmed.
Trunks, Valises, Satchels, Hats &c;
Or anything you want to buy at
BOTTOM PRICES.
Come and see them.
JAMES WEBB JR & BRO.
Oct. 2nd 1876.
ST. JAMES HOTEL,
12th, Opposite Bank St. & Capitol Square
Richmond, Va.
T. W. Hoenninger,
PROPRIETOR.
A new and first class Hotel, furnished in 1874 equal to any in the United States. The Proprietor desires comfort to the travelling public.
Charges reduced \$5, \$10 and \$2 per Day, according to size and location of Room—with uniformity in every other respect.
J. M. MURRIE, C. M. HUTCHINGS,
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Murrie, Hutchings & Co.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Groceries,
SPADE, DRY GOODS, FERTILIZERS, &c.
R. W. LAWSON & Co's. old stand,
MAIN STREET.
DANVILLE, VIRGINIA.
Oct. 4th.
THOS. MCCULLY,
GEM SALOON.
Craighead Street (Near Main,)
Danville, Va.
KEEP supplied with FISH, OYSTERS and GAME in season, and can serve them in any manner in his Restaurant. Bar well stocked with choice Liquors, Cigars and the best brands of Chewing Tobacco.
BILLIARD TEMPLE,
Up stairs, contains Geo. E. Pheasant's first class billiard table, and is lighted by Gas. A Call Solicited.
Oct. 4th.
Dr. D. A. Robertson.
Surgeon Dentist.
Office up stairs in Berry's brick building, as heretofore.
WILL continue to visit Chapel Hill on the fourth Tuesday of every month. And spend the fourth week of each month at his office in Hillsboro, and will remain the following week if necessary.
Owing to the great scarcity of money, prices have been reduced to the same they were before the war.
Orders left with Charles M. Parks will be promptly attended to.
March 4th.
If you can't be suited come to Mrs. Taylor's. Has just what you want or will furnish to Express no charge. Will receive weekly the latest novelties in Millinery Goods. Be sure to call.
MRS. MATTIE TAYLOR
April 3th,
Mrs. Mattie Taylor,
MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER.
FARMERS' HALL.
HILLSBORO, N. C.
LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN HATS and Spring Millinery. Just to hand call at **MRS. TAYLOR'S.**
THE VIRGINIA PROTECTION LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.
Presents a Plan by which the Benefits of Life Insurance may be secured at about One-Third the Usual Cost.
Thirteen Cents invested each day will secure to your family \$5,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL, \$50,000.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, 200,000.
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RICHARD IRBY, Vice President.
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J. W. LOCKWOOD, Auditor.
C. W. BROCK, M. D. Medical Adviser.
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J. N. Wilkinson, President.
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C. W. Brock, Medical Adviser.
A. B. Irick, Pres't Nat. Bank, Hillsboro, Va.
J. T. Brown, Real Estate Ag't 1115 Main St.
October 9th 76 ly.

Hillsborough Recorder.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 18, 1876.

THE RECORDER.

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Tested by popular use for over a quarter of a century. Dr. Strong's Compound Sensitive Pills, cure Constipation, Biliousness, Bowel Complaint, Malarial Fevers, Rheumatism, Erysipelas, and all diseases requiring an active but mild purgative.

Dr. Strong's Compound Sensitive Pills cure Coughs, Colds, Fevers, Female Complaints, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, and all derangements of the stomach. C. E. HULL & CO., New York.

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FARMERS FRIEND PLOWS. OLIVERS CHILLED PLOWS.

Montgomery's Celebrated WHEAT FANS AND Magic Cockle Screens.

The only implement which will take the Partridge Pea, and Cockle out of Wheat.

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For all the leading Plows, in use. Smooth, tough, and well fitting.

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1846. THIRTIETH YEAR. 1876.

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A Double-Thread Lock-Stitch Machine.



PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND IT as a machine that can be used without harm by any one, because it requires so little effort of any kind, it being so light and so easy to operate.

With our printed directions, no instruction or mechanical skill is required to operate it. The construction of the machine is based upon a principle of unique and unequalled simplicity, comprising simple levers working upon centres. The bearings are few, and they are hardened and polished.

The machines are made at our new works in the city of Newark, N. J., with new special (patented) machinery and tools, constructed expressly to accomplish what we now sell. Every machine fully warranted.

"DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINE CO., New York and Chicago.

SAVINGS.—By using the "Domestic" Sewing Machine, the most stylish and perfect-fitting costumes can be produced, at a large saving in MONEY to those who choose to make, or superintend the making of, their own garments. With the highest talent and the best facilities in all departments, and the best ideas of the most skilled modistes, both at home and abroad, we are enabled to attain results far above the reach of the average dress-maker. Our styles are always the latest and best. Our elegantly-illustrated catalogue mailed to any lady sending five cents with her address. Agents wanted everywhere.

"DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINE CO., New York and Chicago.

Dr. M. C. Cameron, Dentist. OFFICE over Hooker's Drug Store, where he can be found at all times, except when absent professionally. May 21.

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HILLSBORO, N. C. THE FALL SESSION of this CLASSICAL & MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, will open July 31st. Students thoroughly prepared for any College or University. For circulars apply to the Principals.

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Orist Mills, Lofell's Turbine Water Mills, Wood Working Machinery of all kinds, and Machinery for Saws.

ESTABLISHED 1816. CHAS. SIMON & SONS, 63 North Howard St. BALTIMORE MD.

DEALERS IN Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods.

World call special attention to their extensive Stock of Dress Goods, Linen Goods, Embroideries, Laces and Hosiery; the best assortment of Mourning Goods in this city.

SAMPLES SENT FREE! All orders amounting to \$20.00 or over, will be sent free of freight charges by Express, but parties whose orders are not accompanied with the money, and having their goods sent C. O. D., must pay for return of the money. Feb. 25 1876.

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Old Hundred.

THE HILLSBORO RECORDER, And Louisville WEEKLY COURIER-JOURNAL. One year for \$1.00. Two papers for little more than the price of one. Send us Three Dollars and receive your home paper with the Courier-Journal, the best, widest, brightest and ablest City Weekly in the country.

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GREENSBORO, N. C. THE only Masonic Weekly published in the United States! Eight pages, thirty two broad columns. Treats of all topics of interest to the Craft. Literature pure, and is a Household Companion of which every Mason in the country may justly feel proud. Terms: One year \$2. Six Months \$1.25. Remit by P. O. Order or Registered Letter. Send stamp for specimen and get up a club. Address E. A. WILSON, Greensboro, N. C.

Piedmont Air-Line Railway.

Richmond & Danville, Richmond & Danville R. W. N. C. Division, and North Western N. C. R. W.

Condensed Time Table, in effect on and after Sunday, Sept. 3rd, 1876.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXPRESS.
Leave Charlotte	5.55 a.m.	5.15 a.m.
" Air Line Junction	6.15 "	5.35 "
" Salisbury	6.35 "	5.55 "
" Greensboro	6.55 "	6.15 "
" Danville	7.15 "	6.35 "
" Burkesville	7.35 "	6.55 "
Ar. at Richmond	8.30 "	7.10 "

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXPRESS.
Leave Richmond	5.50 a.m.	1.10 p.m.
" Burkesville	6.10 "	1.30 "
" Danville	6.30 "	1.50 "
" Greensboro	6.50 "	2.10 "
" Salisbury	7.10 "	2.30 "
" Air Line Junction	7.30 "	2.50 "
Ar. at Charlotte	8.30 "	7.10 "

GOING EAST. GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	MAIL.
Leave Greensboro	6.20 a.m.	Ar. 10.00 p.m.
" Co. Shops	7.50 p.m.	Ar. 11.30 "
Ar. at Raleigh	11.10 "	Ar. 1.45 p.m.
Ar. at Goldsboro	1.45 p.m.	Ar. 3.20 p.m.

STATIONS. Accommodation Train.

Leave Greensboro	5.20 a.m.	Ar. 3.30 p.m.
" Co. Shops	6.15 "	Ar. 4.15 "
Ar. at Raleigh	7.55 p.m.	Ar. 6.45 a.m.
Ar. at Goldsboro	8.50 "	Ar. 7.30 "

NORTH WESTERN N. C. R. R. SALEM BRANCH.

Leave Greensboro	10.35 p.m.
Arrive at Salem	12.45 a.m.
Leave Salem	3.45 a.m.
Arrive at Greensboro	5.45 "

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Accommodation Train leaving Greensboro at 3.20 A.M. connects at Goldsboro with Northern and Southern home Trains on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad.

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